NEW YORK BELLED SUNDAY JANUARY DE 1884.

HARVEY BIRCH.

Another Communication from Tais Interesting Correspondent.

The Rebel Sympathizers in New York and Baltimore.

Infernal Gon at Drury's Bluff-Trial Exhibition.

They Brand Deserters in

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. BALTIMORE, Jan. 20, 1868.

may just letter published by you, I promised to exsee in my next communication some disloyal practices
in the part of certain robel sympathizers in this city and
few York; but circumstances, which you will learn from rivate note, constrain me to respite the guilty parties il caccethes scribendi comes upon me again.

But let not the transgressors, like their late friend, Dr. Wright, of Norfolk, imagine that a respite prognosticates continent. Nor let the loyal readers of the Heraud eir advent is as certain as the millennium, and will ede that great event more than a year.

not continue my narrative of what I saw and heard n Dixie better, perhaps, than by referring to the opperheador peace party of the North, and showing he estimation in which it and its leaders are held by prominent robels in the South. The fall elections are not er, and I cannot be suspected of writing or exaggerat

ould be superfluous, if not intrusive, in me to ocsupy as much space in your columns as would be necesmy to recite all the slure, insinuations and imputation I beard uttered by leading rebels against the heads of that party—that "hermaphredite party," as the schel William C. Rives appositely styles it. It will be sufficient to recount what I heard in a single day. THE NEW GUN.

in the latter part of April last a novel piece of ordnance f rebel invention and manufacture was tested at Druwell as many distinguished civilians, were invited to be present to witness the astonishing performances of the new gun. Colonel Williams, of the First Virginia infantry, a very agreeable gentleman, whose acquaintance a bad previously made, invited me to accompany him nd be present on the interesting occasion-an invitation

by the experiments, I will speak hereafter. When the trial was over a considerable number of the speciators, oth officers and civilians, wholbed received levitations ng them my friend Colonel Williams and myself-re ng at the bluff, to partake of a collation which had provided by Commander John K. Mitchell and mow) for our entertainment.

secout of fashion in the confederacy that as is almost forgotten. One would naturally suppose set long ago; but, so far from such being the case, be seeded at our board with his wonted jollity and grace,

ndering the affair quite a glorful and pleasant one.

Most prominent among the distinguished persons premet was besetted Silenus, commonly known as John oher Governor of Virginia; next the sparling Cerberus and him two of his heads-Major Griswold and Captem Alexander-to watch the cates in his absence; pext - to had always the remarkable fashion of turning his vulnerable beel upon the enemy, for which he was re an private: next Vulcan, the inventor and maker of the mry artillerymen, more destructive than Jupiter's thunsolts or the best forged weapons of the gods.

Sound Daniel Punsten, the cenfre Walter P Stanles and the modest Robert S. Montague, then candidates, and now, I believe, members elect, for the rebel Congress There were other calebrities too numerous to mention.

the victuals with the voracity of barpies, as if they did not expect to get another such a andizing for about an bour, attention was turned on usual, and Cerberos got pretty well corned. Toaste were proposed, and speeches followed. The chivalroot Pryor, after boarting of what the South had done, could do and would do, launched a terrible philippic against the

ad its editor, as if he expected his speech to be reported To repeat all his billingsgate would be impossible; but the as rupture in the Cabinet, or one of its members becomes sefractory. Old Abe bas only to communicate with his the Cabinet is preed by the HERALD, until the delinquent upon the President, and fearing removal, kick into the traces, and all pull together. But for the Henaun the rotten admin would have fallen to pieces, and the uld have been over long ago. Besides, the and ensuing war for the Union; whereas, if, like host of the raher Nerthern papers of smaller directabilities and less influence, it would declare or acknowledge the war to be for subjugation and emancipation, as in-the fact, the revenution mould spread over the Nerth in a single fort, aight. By boodwinking the people it has so long prevented the peace party from becoming powerful enough to resist the abolition government and to demand a constitute of the war. But I am assured by a letter which I recessed only a few days ago from a friend in the North I work—a example old hunker degreerat—that the York-a etenich old bunker desporat-that the

pair deves also made a speech. As there were several metablem of the press geometr, I dare say be expected as rentarise would be published and peruned by the electors of his distinct; but paper and printers are scarce to Dixio and Mr. Reses, like the rest of the craters, received but and Mr. Romes, like the rest of the orators, received but a passing notice. He will no doubt be surprised and intered at sading an abstract of his speech is the Rimato. After adding a great many other things, Mr. htvor declared that he had no confidence in the accessed peace party at the North, and had no respect for in headers. They were an observables and reckless are deschiguards and descagogues. They propose nothing zero, and it is not certain that they mean anything more, than to give us peace I', upon some terms, we will seture to the Union. This he would never agree to. He would rether the war should continue twenty years, and that the south abould suffer subjugation and all the depicrable consequences that such a calamity would enach

tional ties between the two sections, but, for himself at least, a dissolution of all political and social relations with the people of the other section. He had had many political associates in the North; but he learned from experience that whenever they needed their help, and attempted to put their hands on them, like Paddy's flee, they were not there. Like the goesamer, they go with the strongest wind. Now look at the conduct of John Van Beren. A few menths ago they were led to regard him so a friend—that is to say, as an enemy of the Liccoln administration, and in favor of "peace at any price" They expected him to become one of the leaders of the peace party; but in the middle of March they found him in New York and Brocklyn advocating the war, "war at any price." John is "a chip of the old block," and they ought not, perhaps, to be sur. war, "war at any price." John is "a chip of the old block," and they coght not, perhaps, to be sur, prised at any political inconsistency or summersanit committed by him: but it is much the same with all the Northern people. The leaders of this peace party are men of no character even in the North, and we cannot reasonably expect any good result from their friendship. By profering the Bouth their friendship they are guilty of treachery to their own section and country, and if they had an oppositunity they would not be long in likewise betraying us.

ANOTHER ON THE SAME CORPOR. ANOTHER ON THE SAME CO

Mr. Staples also enade a speech. He had so respect for the peace party of the North, and would never listen to reconstruction. He was glad to be assured that nearly all the leading men in the South entertained similar sen-timents; but at the same time he believed it had policy We may talk as we like here among ourselves; but he was opposed to our statesmen and leaders writing letters, and to newspapers printing editorials, continually declaring reunion impossible. It is better to encourage this peace party; to induce its leaders to believe that if reasonable guarantees are offered by the Yankee government the South will return to the Union. This will furnish them good grounds to work upon; their party will become formidable and embarrass the Lincoln government, and enable us the scoper to obtain an honorable peace. Phough we can but despise these men for their periody towards their own section, yet, as their conduct tends to embarrase our powerful and un-scrupulous enemy, we should prove recreant to our dut y own advantage. He boped his suggestions would be ap-proved by the gentlemen of the press then present.

The gentlemen of whose remarks I have given this brief synopsis are well known to you, Mr. Editor, and to all well informed politicians of the North, as prominent lead-ers in the South. Their speeches prove that they will listen to no terms of peace involving the restoration of the Union; and nearly all the distinguished leaders in the South have made speeches or written letters of similar import. Why is it, then, that some of our people will persist to advocating concilia-tory measures on the part of the government? If they really desire the restoration of the Union, why not join bands with the President to subduing the traitor mation? When these traitors have been thoroughly chae tised and lay down their arms, the government may aftime enough to discuss matters of accordary considera-THE NEW PERSON GOT AGAIN.

the novel gun to which I referred and its performances. erfect description, because I had no opportunity the gun, and saw it only at the distance of several yards; so that it would be impossible for me to describe it very minutely or accurately.

mounted upon a swivel on an ordinary artillery carriage. The butt, or breech, resembles the handle of a pistol. On the left side of the breech is placed a hopper, on the right side a windlass, or crank. It is leaded at the breech. The balls, passing through the hopper, are carried in appropri ntities into the gun by the motion of the windiass, as is also the powder, which is arranged in charges it another portion of the breech. The gun, being thus loaded, is discharged by the continued rotation of the windlase. The machinery in the breech and modus operands I was unable to see further than I have decribed. The hopper and machinery can be set for the reception of shot and balls of various Sizes, and even canister. The crank is a sufficient distance from the gun to enable a person to work it without injury.

The bore of the gun is larger at its muzzle than at its base. Perpondicularly it is the same, but horizontally it ably larger, so that the mouth is oval, and

On the trial alluded to the balls used were about the size of musket shot. The target, which was the size of a company of infantry in line of battle, consisted of cheap muslin, fastened upon stakes, and was placed two hendred and fifty yards distant from the gun. Fifty loads were fired, in five minutes, and then an examination was made of the target, which was found to be perforated in every direction. Had men occupied the place of the target, scarcely one could have escaped. Other trials more afterwards made until the target gave way, the muslin hanging in shreds to the stakes.

It is claimed that this gun will throw musket shot by the shovelful, effectively, further than a musket will

without becoming too much heated for use.

Wheater the rebel government purchased the gun, or ordered others of the kind, I did not learn; but the mill-

ordered others of the kind, I did not learn; but the military officers who witnessed the firing were extravagant in their praises of it, and expressed the opinion that the government would order a large number made at once THE PARKICK HENRY is a propeller of about the class and burden of the Torpodo, upon which Alexander H. Stephens attempted to visit washington. She is very neatly fitted up, but as a naval craft is of very little importance. It is on board of this vessel that the examination of all the candidates for masters and licetenants is the robel navy is conducted.

THE RESERT PROOFS

On the following day I accompanied Colonel Williams to his camp. I believe I have already stated that he commanded the First regiment of Virginia infantry, which at this time was stationed at Atlees, a small hamlet on the Virginia Central Railroad, about nine or ten miles from Richmond. I rem nined the whole of that day and nints, and most of the next day, and gained much interesting information in regard to the army and the feelings of the soldiers.

Information in regard to the army and the feelings of the soldiers.

The First Virginia entered the service nearly nine hon dred strong, and now member only one hundred and sixty two men. Two hundred and seventy-six had been lost by disease end casualties in the field, and these hundred and sixty four had deserted. This information I received from Colonel-Williams' own lips. The regiment had been doing a great deal of picket duty in Lee's army, and, the chances for desertion being good, the boys made the best of them. To use the Colonel's own expression, "his boys carried on desertion by whole-sale; and yet," he added, "I cannot blame them much; men can't kive on air and flight day after day on empty atomachs. Very few of my men have any niggers; so that they have nothing to gain by our triumph, and take no interest in the war. If brought in face of the enemy shey will fight; pride will drive them to this; and, to eides, it is safer to fight than to stand still and be fired at. But we cannot expect our men to be satisfied until we can put them of full rations and make our anoney good for esmething." Still the Colonel is a strong set el, and is for dighting to the last.

Even considerable time the relock two losts man.

for dighting to the last.

DESERTIONS.

For a considerable time the rebels have been looing men by desertion faster than they can supply their places under the conscription. Rie punisment inflicted on these caught and considered has so effect, seemingly. In description, while I was a castle Thunder scores were shot, hundreds sentenced to hard labor and the chain gang, and a large number branded. Still desertions continued as before, and dozens were brought to the prison daily for court enertial.

and a large number branded. Still desertions crontinued as before, and dozen wase brought to the prison daily for court martial.

By anothing, as performed at the Caute, is a beautiful operation, and as humans as beautiful. The calipit is fastened to a large table, with his face downwards, and a large 'P'' is scarred upon his posteriors. In other countries where this punishment is inflicted, a har or iron with a type or lester on one and of it is made, which, being heated, is applied to the spot to be branded. But a source druck process and instrument is employed by the contract of the process and instrument is employed by the contract. A plain har of iron, about an inch in desimater, agreewed down a little at the point, is beated to incandescence, and used as a sign painter would use a brush in lottering, only in a very slow and burging manner. A greany monke with a sickly steach arises, accompanied with cracking sounds and the groon of the victim as the hot iren sinks sion into the fieth. On pretence of condering the mark of disgrace plain and indefible, but in reality to forture the unfortunate culprit, the hot iron is drawn many times through the would, making it larger and deeper, until the victim, unable to endure the accordance of Kellogy, the green set tempon to human form outside of Pluto's realing. I shall have occasion to refer particularly to the old fiend is another letter.

The applicance is ball have occasion to refer particularly to the old fiend in another letter.

The applicance is dead of a complete statement of the little and many hand regiment at Charlestown, Va.

The applicance which may be of service to the 1're vont Marshal and military commander statement at these point. There are a post of the languages are builting where we great a portion of the applicance of weather and military commander statement a builting where we great a portion of the applicance of where we great a portion of the applicance of where we great a portion of the applicance of the contract of the point of the appli

rebels as at Charlestown. Ketwithstanding our troops ecoupy the place, there are not half a denen Union people of either eax to be found. Before the war this was that place of residence of Andrew Hunter, now member of the House of Delegaten of Virginia; of Major Mearsley, the officer in charge of the great expet of rebel commissary stores at Hanover Junction; of Capitan Bayler, a notorious raider in the Tweltte Virginia (rebel) cavalry; of B. F. Beall, formerly editor, &c., of the Spirit of Jefferson, published in Charlestown, and more recently associate editor and Congressional reporter of the Richmond Dispatca, and now Commissioner of Public Works; of Henry Beall and Newton Sadler; of the Stewarts, the Cranes, the Maxwells, the Raums, the Whitisongs, and scores of others I might meetion, now officers in the rebel army. The families and friends of these traitors still reside at Charlestown, and communicate weekly with their friends in Richmond and in the army, receing them advised of the situation and movements of the Yankese. I am not guessing at this, or giving it on the authority of doubtfuinformation. I know it. About four miles and a half from Charlestown, on the Sheuandoah rivey, are a couple of mile, known as Coleman's gristand and Philips' nawmill. Just appeales, across the rives, is a hegro but, and up in the mountain, about eighty rods from this but, is a large mannion, ecoupled by Mr. Manning, who has two sons in the rebel army. From this point there is not the slightest difficulty in passing along the mountain to the rebel lines. At one of these places a small skiff is kept conceased by day for the purpose of conveying robel spice and mail carriers, &c., over the river by night. For reasons of my own I abstain from being more explicit in regard to the ferryman or others connected with this enterprise. But if the Provoat Marshall or officer in command at Charlestown acts upon the information I have here given they will have no difficulty in breaking up an important underground mail route and may sav

THE PRESIDENCY.

Lincoln Nominated by the Maryland House of Delegates.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1864. In the Maryland House of Delegates yesterday, Mr. inistration of Abraham Lincoln and renominating him for the Presidency.

utions were adopted, and a disloyal one deouncing the administration was laid over under the

Mr. Murphy, of Baltimore, submitted a resolution providing for the expulsion of any member using dis-loyal language.

The Speaker declared this resolution out of order.

Lincoln Nominated in California. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.

Among a series of patriotic resolutions before the still look to Abraham Lincoln as the instrument selected by Providence to lead their country in safety through all its peril, and restore it again to a peace in which no ele-ment of discord shall be found, and that we do most with but ave discenting votes, and the Assembly with only two objecting members.

Interesting Criminal Matters-Sentence

Day.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Recorder Hoffman and City Judge Russel. Jan. 23.—This being sentence day, the court room was unusually crowded, and the bench was occupied by Recorder Hoffman and City Judge A. D. Russel.

The interests of the people were looked after by As sistant District Attorney O. L. Stewart.

rith watery eyes and thin gray hair, bad pleaded guilty with watery eyes and thin gray hair, had bleaded guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. As a reason why sentence should not be pronounced against him, he mentioned having lived in New York thrity-eight years, during which he had always been a good democrat. Sent to the City Prison for sixty days.

Francis Burke, the young blacksmith convicted of an assentit with intent to kill, was sent to the State Prison for three years and nine mouths, Judge Russel informing him he had never known a case of a more aggravated character.

character.

Michael Hanlon, a man with a low brow and closely cropped hair, and pleaded guilty of grand larceny. Judge Russel, being satisfied that it was not his first offence, gave his the full benefit of the law by sentencing bin to the State Prison for four years and nine months, with

Honore Murphy, the woman who stole a man's pocket book became he took improper liberties with her, was let off with a reprimand.

Richard Glichrist, the man convicted of an assault and battery on a grocery and liquor dealer, was, in consequence of some mitigating circumstances, awarded the light sentence of aixty days in the City Prison.

Edward Weinstock, a young one armed man in soldier's mattern, had pleaded guilty of an assault with a dangerous weapon. Recorder Hoffman said he had to pass sentence with a great deal of paio. He understood the prisoner lost an arm at the battle of Gettysburg, and his commanding officer spoke highly in his favor. On arriving in this city he went out with two other soldiers. They were all under the influence of liquor, and became noisy and quarrelsome, when a police officer interfered to preserve the peace, and the prisoner drew his revolver and shot the officer. It was necessary that returned soldiers shot the officer. It was necessary that returned soldiers should understand that they could not use their revolvers with impunity. If he had nothing to consult but his own feelings he should have preferred to send him to the invalid corps; but, there being about two thousand policemen in this city, it became his duty to let them know that they could not be assaulted and shot at with impunity while in the discharge of their duty. Sentenced to the Pennisquiary for our ver. James Wilson, a young, respectable looking man, was ent to the State Prizon for two years for passing counter

elt money.

Patrick Ryan had pleaded guilty of a similar offence; but the Recorder said no should only impose a light sentence being satisfied it was his first offence and that he was hard working man. Sentenced to the City Prizen fo

being satisfied it was his first offence and that he was a hard working man. Sentenced to the City Prison for thirty days.

Francis Williams, a very respectable and very sharp looking boy, about seventeen years of age, who had pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, was told by the Recorder that he believed him to be a very bad boy, and should send him to the House of Refuge, as, if he were, it would be the place be would least like to go to, and if he were not it would be the best place for him.

Obadiah Bayley, a short, stout, folly looking colored man, who had stolen some stoches, was sent to the l'ententiary for three months.

Mary Ann McLearnas, the lady in black, was sentenced to the Penirentiary for six months and to pay a fine of \$100. A. T. Stewart and other storekeepers will long remember her shoplifting proclivities.

Adojab Blank, a clerk, and Joseph Mattmann, a porter, both employed in a drug store in the Bowery, were tried and convicted about twelve months since for robbing the same. Blank was sent to the State Prison for two years, and Mattmann received the same sentence, with an extra three months added.

Adjourned until Monday morning at eleven o'clock.

An Alleged Fraudulent Assignment.
ERDICT OF \$47,954 AGAINST A SEGAR DEALER—A
CASE GROWING OUT OF THE PANIC OF 1857.

COURS OF COMMON PLEAS.

The case of Jose Fraschleris against David M. Henriques and David T. Ferris, which has occupied the attention of the Court since Monday last, was concluded yesterday, and resulted in a verdict of \$47,954 48 for the plaintiff. The case is one of four years' standing, and grew out He has also been in the habit of purchasing very heavily from manufacturers and exporting the goods to this city. From 1854 to 1857 the business between the plaintiff and the derendant Henriques was very extensive. The pres from manufacturers and exporting the goods to this cit.
From 1854 to 1857 the business between the plaintiff at
the defendant Henriques was very extensive. The preent action was brought for the recovery of certain shi
ments of segars by the Lyra sent to the defendant Hentypes, the value of the shipment being 333,233. The
parties had corresponded frequently, almost be
every steamer, and Fraschieris had been the
babit of sending large consignments
goods. On the 3d of August, 1857, the plaintiff ent by
the Albertina an additional consignments of segars, value
at \$35, 102 18, and the vessel arrived in New York of
September 21, but the goods did not get into the Custon
House until the 25th. Previous to the arrival of the
shipment the defendant had written letter to the plain
tiff stating that he was perfectly responsible. On the
27th of September Henriques wrote a letter to the plain
tiff stating that he had been obliged to succumb to the
pressure of the times, but he hopes he would come out
all right in the end. On the darp previous to this it is fall
leged he had confessed judgament to the defendant, Those,
Y-Ferris, bis brother-in-law, so his mother and to his
sister, and had made an assignment to his brother, leaving the plaintiff in the lurch. X was claimed on the part
of Mc. Fraschieris that these confessions and assignment
were frauds, and now, after four gazar's hard fighting in
the courts, a jury has awarded the the handcome sum of
\$47,064 48 as damages.

A stay of proceedings was procused spon a bil of excaptions puspared by the counsel to fine defendant, who
istand to this the case to the Court of Agestal. For the
feedbacks David Dudley Floid.

Fire and David Dudley Floid.

Pire is Orwego-The Hearth of Br.

A fire last night destroyed James Alexander's brewery A fire last night destroyed James Alexander's browery and malt house; also a smalf dwelling, and damaged the harn and ontbuildings of Dwight Herrick. The loss is \$18,000, on which there is no neural on \$7,500, about equally divided in the Alina and Nosth American, of Hartford, and Hope, of New York.

Hos. D. C. Littlejohn still rouning quite n. at his residence in this city. His physicians say be usual not re-

THE PRIZE RING IN CHICAGO.

Brutat Affair Sear Cottage Grove— Desperate Battle Between Professional Brukers—Full Account of the Fight, &c., &c.

from the (bicago Times, Jan. 18.)

In the Times of Friday an account was given of an unmished "Mill Under the Willow," between James Love, a stout soldier, and Roger Plant, a "feather weight," but of no apecial occupation, living on Wells street. The fight was inaugurated on Thursday evening, but, owing to the officiousness of the "blue squad," was pertiposed until Estarday. On that day, every arrangement for a successful termination of the affair having been made, with the strictest secreey, the friends of both men, to the number of one hundred and fifty, met at a secluded spot one mile and a half south of Cottage Grove. The stakes having in the interim been increased to 2200, the greatest interest was manifested in the result of the affray, and betting rap heavy, the odds being in favor of the little one.

one.

On the arrival of the parties on the ground the stakes were driven in a twinkling, and a ring was speedily formed. With the active assistance of Jack Kelly and Pete Monahan, his seconds, the little one was econ bared, and presented quite a smiling "phiz" to his admiring friends who second sanguine in the ability of their dwarf to "philah of?" his massive antagonist. Pet McBride and Jack Donnelly, who were specially retained to administer to the comfort of Love during the friendly exchanges between the combatants, soon removed the surplus costume from their protege, and George Dunn, having bean appointed referee, and Johnny Warts the "the judicious bottle holder," the business of the day was gone laste.

been appointed referee, and Johnny Warts the "the judicious bottle holder," the business of the day was gone into.

In the first round there was some good sparring; but Plant, in dodging a well directed blow of Love, fell.

In the second round both men got well to their work and some smart exchanges took place, during which some heavy visitations upon the dominous of the "big 'un' drew quite an effusion of ruby from the upper lip and prominent feature. Stung by the sharp practice of the "infant," the giant lot fly a well directed left-hander at the "boy," catching him well home under the right "listener," and knocking him violently into his corner. First blood for Plant, and first knockdown blow for Love, were both claimed and allowed.

There was a good deal of sparring in the third round, and the "klo" seemed disinclined tog on. He danced around the ring in the most approved Sayers style, until, by a little humoring and feinting, Love got within reach, when he planted a beautiful right-hander upon the sink ter "peeper" of the bey, and sent him to the carth "star gazing."

The fourth round showed the youth to have a decided discoloration and a swelling setting in upon the "visual organ," so that his friends and backers looked a little "down in the mouth." The little one himself had dropped the smiling "mug" he displayed earlier in the light, and seamed to look as if his prospects were getting as blue as his left. "optic." Presently, however, both got to work, Love receiving a few gentle bints on the bread basket, and retaliating on the right hearer of his little admirer, and the latter fell.

The fighting in the fifth round was very spirited, Love administering some forcible suggestions with both hands on either side of Plants wisdom depository, and receiving another out on the masal protuberance, which drew an additional supply of carmine. Finally Plant fell.

At the commencement of the sixth round Plant commenced to adopt a different line of tactics, fighting very shy of coming to close quarters, but when the

blow on the left breast of Plant be fairly knocked him across the ring, sending him with a back sotion through the ropes.

In round thirty-second Plant came up ramarkably "groggy" from the last sledge-hammer kint from his weighty antagonist, and it was some time before he could be induced to accept a close engagement. Presently Love got within range and gave him a fraghtiul right hand suggestion under the hinge of the movable "masticator" which sent him again to earth.

The thirty-third round showed namistakably that so far as Plant was concerned the "little game" was "all up." He was slack in coming to the call of time, and required the strongest persuasion of his friends to follow up a contest in which he felt himself being worsted. He made several "seedy" attempts to get at his man and failed, but a gentle reminder from the "right" of the giant again "grounded" him.

In the thirty-tourth and last round an attempt was made by the boy and his backers to put on a "spurt," which was a signal failure, the steam being completely driven out of him by the pummelling and quick fighting of Love. The latter went in and did his best on the head and ribs of the lightweight, sending him completely doubled up into his corner.

At the call of time for the thirty-fith round, Plant being unable and unwilling to come to the scratch, the spoage was thrown up and love declared the winner of the stakes, the greatest credit is due to Plant for continuing so long as he did a hopeless struggle against an antagonist thirty pounds heavier and seven inches tailer. Love weighs one hundred and they pounds, and risands five feet eight inches in height and they pounds only, and is only five feet one inch in stature. At she termination of the fight plant was unable to walk out of the ring. He was taken to his house and medical attendance called in, but it was found that he was suffering more from exhaustion than from any serious injuries.

THE EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

BALDAY, Jan. 23-9 A. M. fully due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 9th and Queenstown of the 10th instant.

Nothing yet of the Canada.

The weather is splendid.

HALIFAX, Jan. 28-11 P. M.

No tidings yet of the Canada. Non-Arrival of the Damascus.

PORLAND, Jan. 23—11 P. M.
The steamship Damascus, from Liverpool on the 7th,
via Londonderry on the 8th inst., has not been signalled
up to the present hour. Her dates are three days later.

The weather is very clear and fine.

City Intelligence.

Gameras Daving—New Requestions Restings.—In yesterday's liseue, was published an account of an old lady having been killed, while attempting to cross Broad way at Grand street, by being run down by some vehicle too frequent occurrence, and generally the result of reck-less driving. But a short time ago no less than three persons were felled to the ground and dangerously in pred by the driver of a brewer's wagon at Capal street and Brondway, and the only excuse the driver could render to the indignant bystanders was , that "his borses were on a trot and be could not stop them in time." The butcher carts, express wagons and omnibuses invariably turn the corners on a fast trot, and expect to have the turn the corners on a fact trot, and expect to have the way cleared by shouting vociferously to the pedestrians to make room, never calculating that some are blind, name, halt or infirm, and unable, although receiving timely warning, to escape. To abate this evil, and to avert these distressing accidents, is it not in the power of the city authorities to enact an ordinance which shall regulate the speed of that class of drivers referred to, and from whence a great many of these calamities flow, compelling them to pull up and cross Broadway, or turn from or too that great highway, on a walk? Such an ordinance is as much required, if not more so, than those enacted to prevent fast driving through the streets and avenues of the city, and should receive the immediate attention of the authorities.

increase of burgiaries and daring acts of theft in this city within the past few weeks has excited a large decity within the past few weeks has excited a large de-gree of apprehension in the minds of respectable and wealthy citizens, and stimulated them to take some stops for their own protection independent of the police force. We are informed that some citizens of the Fighteenth and iwenty-first wards have organized a body of patrol-mes and watchmen, who will be paid out of a fund col-lected for that purpose. The state of feeling in portions of these wards is that of most painful solicitude for their lives and property.

formerly chief clerk to City Judge McCunn, has been ap-pointed one of the Police clerks at the Second district Court, at Jofferson market, by Justice Dodge. Just Police Force and the Great Fain of the Sant-

TART COMMERCON.—Delegations from the various polici precincts of the city met at the Police Headquarters yes precincts of the city met at the Police Headquarters yea-terday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the matter of desocting one day's pay towards the fund for the grand fair of the Sanitary Commission, to come off east March. Isopector Carpenter greatedd, and Patrol-gau McWater, of the Twenty-sixth arctinct, officiated as Secretary. After some discussion it was resolved that subscription Pets should be left at all the station honess, and that each policeman would be left to put down his name for any sum be might see fit.

BALL FOR THE BESTOT OF THE ROMAN CATEGO CO ORPHAN ANY UN PROGRESS. The Twenty-sixth angual bar of the Emerald Benevolent Amount ion will take place next Tierday evening, at the Academy of Mosic, Brock heat literary returns to be one of the pleasactest arises; the store. The proceeds was to be devoted to the very insulative objects. A religibility the fivelety Catholic Orphan Arytum, which, it will be concented as an entropy of the sound take the literary control and the charitate. Supple of Brock're.

GENERAL KELLEY'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Theodore C. Wilson's Despatch. BEL DESERTERS COMING IN—SUFFERING AND THE REBEL PROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WHIT VIRGINI Jan. 23, 1864. Ninety-seven deserters have come in to General Sullivan ithin the last few days. Cause-suffering among the re-

bel troops.

The weather here is clear and very mild.

The Great Catastrophe in Chile.

We are inducted to Mr. Waldo A. Pearce, hat of Santiago, but now in this city, for a copy of a letter recovered by the sevent of the control of the property of a letter recovered by more in the church of Santiago. Some of the facts and incidents here detailed are not set forth in any other correspondence that has fallen under our cye, and will be read with deep and painful interest.

My Dank Som— have to inform you do not of the most heartrending calamities, and the most distressing scone ever witessend by mortial eyes, which occurred on the 8th inst., in this city. The 8th of pecember was a great fact the Catalogic style, by adding extra lights, which numbered on the occasion, as per report, 30,000, and mostly fluid gas lights. Besides, the saints were all occursed with all sorts of gasze and fancy drappery of cloths and ribbons. The altar was iso hung with the same of the feets, and the saint agent against on their cloth, and hung as curtains in frentiof the lights back of the altar. These being the utilized date of the feets, or last day, the church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and, as is always the case, principally by females. Services were about to somewine for the curtain, when the curtain, by some carelessness on the part of the person in charge, caught fire. To add still more to the combustible material, the entire work were of the curtain, when the curtain, by some carelessness on the part of the person in charge, caught fire. To add still more to the combustible material, the entire work were closed by an order from the Archibalep, in consequence of the great rush of people on the evening of the 7th inst., and the coffusion of the curtain, when the curtain and the part of the person in the church at this time was supposed to be litres thought. The combustible material, the entire was the finance spread through the whole interior in the most incredibly short space of time. The whole number of persons in the church at the first was a combustion of the combustible

broad swords. The doors are made of two inch hard wood, double thickness, and riveted through and through with iron rivets. You can judge the effect their old cutlasses made on the doors better than I can describe the following day was the most revolting, heart-distressing, that ever was witnessed since the world was oreated. There were the poor unfortunate dead in all stages of consumption, the greater portion of them naked. But a few could be recognized by their surviving friends. The police ordered on the peones, or laborers to remove the dead. Those demonstrates the surviving the

pears ago.

DEC. 15.—The government have stepped in and ordered the runs taken down and carried off, and will purchase the ground and erect a measurement to the memory of the dead. The piace is to be enciosed with a substantial iron fence, and the remainder of the ground laid out in a flower garden.

I have written this with such feelings, caused by what I have seen and beard, that I do not know as you can make it out, or make seeme of it if made out. It has almost oraced me.

The Ship Golden Engle Wrecked.

Towns, Jan 23, 180

The In. Golden Ingle, from Liverpool September
of the on Agree, was wreaked of the Fiver Plats, ab

NEWS FROM PORT HUDSON.

The Fate of the Captured Union Officers-The Enemy Concentrating near Port Hudson and Baton Rouge-Capture of Prisoners Who are Giad to be Taken,

The following extracts from private letters received in this city are of marked interest :-

The statements published in the papers of December 22, of the capture and imprisonment in Richmond of General Ulimann was a more canard. There was not a syliable of truth in it.

Another invention has gone the rounds of the papers, Another invention has gone the rounds of the papers, and caused a vast amount of unnecessary pain in families—namely; that the officers of General Ullmann's command who had been taken prisoners had been hung by the robels. The facts are that, after much effort, General-Ullmann long cince received information as to the fate of all the officers of his division who had failed into the hands of the enemy, except one. Over his fate there is doubt. The probability is that he was hilled. He was last seen at Jackson, endeavoring to escape fre a squad of cavalry pursuing. As to the others, those wi were taken at Jackson are in Libby Prison, and the who were captured at Brashear City, in June, are and four miles from Tyler, the shiretown of Smith county, Texas. It is known that latterly their treatment has not differed essentially from that of other prisone first Allen and Page were put in trops, but they were long ago removed.

General Ullmann constantly has rebel prisoners in his bands, and those who know him need no assurance that if any of his command shall be treated by the rebels contrary to the usages of civilized warfare the retaliation will be sharp and quick.

General St. George Cook, commanding at Baton Rooge, and General Ulimann have sent out large detachments to try and out off some two thousand rebels who are making a stand about fifteen miles east.

PORT HUDSON, Jan. 13, 186-The rebels are concentrating near this stronghold and Baton Rouge. They are becoming quite enterprising. They push their pickets close to the Union lines.

The rebel General Adams has several brigades dis-tributed at Woodville, Clinton and Jackson. General Ulimann took quite a number of prisoners to

day. Most of them protess to be sick of the war, and are glad to be taken. They declare that they never heard of the President's proclamation of amnesty

NEWS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 23, 1864. Trains are rupping regularly between Nashville and

Colonel McCallum has arrived here with one thousand railroad to Knoxville will be commenced at once.

Supplies are accumulating and quartermasters A large number of veteran volunteers have left the army, but the balance of power is maintained by raw recruits from the North and deserters from the

On Monday last one hundred and fifty rebels deserted and to-day a equad of fourteen rebels.

The rebel army which holds the position at Dalton to believed to number 30,000 men. The Tennessee and Hentucky troops are camped in the centre under a guard. It is positively known that the rebel soldiers are killing their best mules for subsistence.

Gen. Grant came to the front this morning. Gen. Judah has left for Knoxville, to resume co of his old division, the Twenty-third Corps.

Surgeon H. S. Hewett has been assigned by General Grant Medical Director of the Department of Ohio, to report to General Foster in the field.

No demonstrations have recently been made by rebel

MEADE'S ARMY.

Mr. William Young's Despatch ARRY OF THE POTOMAO, Jan. 23, 1864.
There was nothing new this morning at Mitchell's Sta

elsewhere along the lines.

General Kilpatrick came up to-day. Notwith what others say, there will probably be an early an nouncement that he is assigned to an important com-

tomac. General Rosecrams Assigned to the Com-

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23, 1864.

Missouri.

General Schodeld has been ordered to report to General Schodeld has been ordered to be a schole Schoeld has been ordered to be a schole Schoeld has been ordered to be a schole Schoeld has been ordered by the school Schoeld has been oreconcillated by the school Schoeld has been ordered by the school Grant, who will probably assign him to a command in

East Tennessee.

The Ninth Army Corps. HEADQUARTERS, NINTE ARMY CORPS, SPECIAL SERVICE, NEW YORK, Jan 22, 1864. The headquarters of the Ninth army corps, for special service, are hereby established on the north side of Twenty-second street, between Broadway and Pifth avenue. By command of

EDWARD M. NEUL, Assistant Adjutant General

Arrival of the Columbia at Boston. Boston, Jan. 23, 1864.
The steamship Columbia, from Galway on the 5th, vie

St. Johns, N. F., on the 17th instant, arrived here at pine mitted over the wires. from Newfoundland.

Personal Intelligence.
Generals Thomas, Crittenden, McCook, Butterfels,
Hobson, Starkweather, Judah and Kizzyawaski, with
their staff officers, were at Louisville on the 17th inst. General John McNeil, commander of the District of the Frontier, was at St. Louis on the 18th inst. General McNeil is a witness for the defencein the case of W R. Strachan, now being tried by court martial on certain charges.

charges.

Col. Freeman McGilvery, who ehtered the service as captain of the Sixth Maine battery, is to be made a brigadier general. He is now second in command of the reserve artillery of the Army of the Potentiac.

Major General Winfield S. Bancock, who has been authorized by the government to recruit the Second army orps to fifty thousand mea. For special service, to be designated by the War Department, is in Philadelphia, orging upon the people the importance of aiding him in the work he is engaged in.

Among other distinguished officers in Philadelphia at the present time is Brigadier General Henry J. Hunt, Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomacaurd who, it will be remembered, evinced especial galaxiery at Settysburg in railying the men at the time of the bold advance of the enemy upon the Second corps with the intention of capturing their gubs.

Gen. Geo. B. McClelian and Gen. E. R. V. Wright were

Gen. Geo. B. McClellan and Gen. E. R. V. Wright were present at the marriage of General Runyon, at Newask, on Wednesday last.

General Frank Blair has resigned he position in the General Frank Elair has resigned by periods in the army.

It is reported that Major General John A. McClerrands has tendered his resignation to the War Department.

There were at the dimer table of a Cabinet officer in Washington the other evening one Vice President, one Secretary of the Treasury, three ex-Representatives alors, two ex-laiper Generals, three ex-Representatives and six ex-Governors, and yet there were only giv posons in all. The persons were Mesers. Bamins, Chose, Sprague, Morgan, King and Ramsey.

The Governor of Wisconein, James T. Lewis, in his message to the State Legislature, says.—"If our fethers were patriots in establishing this government, we certainly cannot be far wrong in maintaining it."

The rebel General Wance, captured on the 14th, in a new of the present Governor of North Carolina.

General Weitzel, who is now in Cincinnati, has been

of the present devernor of North Carolina.

General Weitzel, who is now in Cincinnati, has been ordered to report to General Butler.

Major E. D. Kitto, Medical Inspector of the Military Division of the Mississippi and stati surgeon for General Grant, is at Chicago. He has been ordered to inspect all general hospitals north of the Onic river, and to examine especially the sanitary condition of Camp Douglas.